

POETRY.

THE MOTHER'S HEART.

BY MRS. SUTTON.

When first thou camest, gentle, shy and fond,
My eldest born, first hope and dearest treasure,
My heart received thee with a joy beyond
All that it yet had felt of earthly pleasure;
Not thought that any love might be so deep
So deep and strong as that I felt for thee.

Faithful and true, with sense beyond thy years,
And natural piety that leant to heaven;
Wringing by a harsh word suddenly to tears,
Yet patient of rebuke when justly given—
Obedient—easy to be reconciled—
And meekly cheerful—such wert thou, my child!

Not willing to be left; still with my side,
Haunting my walks, while summer day was dying;
Nor leaving in thy turn; but pleased to glide
Thro' the dark room where I was sadly lying,
Or by the couch of pain, a sister's cheek,
O, boy! of such as thou are oftentimes made!

Earth's fragile idols; like a tender flower,
No strength in all thy freshness—prone to fade—
And bending weakly to the thunder shower—
Still, round the loved, thy heart found force to bind,
And clung, like woodbine shaken in the wind!

Then thou, my merry love—hold in thy glee
Under the bough, or by thy fire-light dancing,
With thy sweet temper, and thy spirit free,
Didst come as restful as a bird's wing glancing,
Like a wild and irrepressible mirth,
Like a young sunbeam to the gladdened earth!

Thine was the shout! the song! the burst of joy!
Which sweet from childhood's rosy lips resounded;
Thine was the eager spirit which could glow
And the glad heart which could not be rebuffed;
And many a mirthful jest and mock repulse,
Lurked in the laughter of thy dark blue eye!

And thine was many an art to win and bless,
The coax and stern, to joy and fondness warning;
The coaxing smile—the frequent soft caress—
The earnest, fearful prayer all wrath disarming!
Again my heart a new affection found,
But thought that love with thee had reach'd its bound.

At length, truest camest; thou the last and least:
Nick-named 'The Emperor,' by thy laughing brothers;
Because a haughty spirit swelled thy breast,
And thou didst seek to rule and sway the others;
Mingling with every playful infant will,
A mimic majesty that made us smile.

And oh! most like a regal child wert thou!
An eye of resolute and successful scheming!
Fair shoulders—curling lip! and dauntless brow—
Fit for the world's strife, not for poet's dreaming;
And proud the lifting of thy stately head,
And the firm bearing of thy conscious tread.

Different from both. Yet each succeeding claim,
I, that all other love had been forsaking,
Forthwith admitted, equal and the same;
Nor injured either, by his love's comparing,
Nor stole a fraction for the newer call;
But in the Mother's Heart, found room for all!

From the National Anti-Slavery Standard.
ALTON, OR THE DOOMED CITY.

A LAMENT.
A wail from the city of blood!
A voice from the grave of the martyr!
It cometh o'er mountain and wood,
It mourneth the good man's departure.

Where rolls Mississippi along,
The hard of the doomed city strung
His harp to a sorrowful song,
As he wandered its ruins among.

Lament! for our desolate home;
O harp! pour the song of our woe,
Our guilt, and our terrible doom,
And add the numbers that flow!

We were one day the pride of the West,
We joyed that our name was in story;
Our sires far away thought us blest,
As they heard of our fast rising glory.

We gave to the breezes our name,
The waves bore the tale of renown;
And gladly we saw that the flame
Was great of our river-nursed town.

But woe for our fair city then,
A sorrowful day came upon us,
We in wrath slew the noblest of men,
And indelible shame it hath won.

Alas! we shed innocent blood,
And the day of our glory went over,
And now we are stricken of God—
Smote down by the wrath of Jehovah.

The wild grass grows rank in our streets,
And the wretches napied by death,
On the heart-stone, the howling wolf meets,
While the serpent is coiling beneath.

The buzzard is seen where we tread,
The forest birds start not with fear,
The eagle is wheeling o'er head,
And the bat and the screech-owl here.

The traveller looks back as he goes,
Where the blood of the martyr was spilt;
Then heave a sigh, for he knows
The horrible tale of our guilt.

We mourn for the deed we have done,
But alas! we mourn unavailing;
Our day of repentance is gone,
We're deserted by man and by Heaven.

The wave of oblivion rolls on,
It hath swept o'er the place where we stood:
A moment and we shall be gone,
The last of the City of Blood.

TO THE MEN OF ENGLAND.
BY SHELLEY.
Men of England, wherefore plough
For the lords that lay you low?
Wherefore weave with toil and care
The rich robes your tyrants wear?

Wherefore feed, and clothe, and rave,
From the cradle to the grave,
Those ungrateful drones who would
Drain your sweat—may, drink your blood!

Wherefore, bees of England, forgo
Many a weapon, chain and scourge,
That these stinging drones may spoil
The forced produce of your toil?

Have ye leisure, comfort, calm,
Shelter, food, love's gentle balm?
Or what is it ye buy so dear
With your pain and with your fear?

The seed ye sow, another reaps;
The wealth ye find, another keeps;
The robes ye weave, another wears;
The arms ye forge, another bears.

Sow seed, but let no tyrant reap;
Reap wealth—but let no impostor heap;
Weave robes—let not the idle wear;
Forge arms—in your defence to bear.

Shrink to your cellars, holes and cells;
In halls ye deck, another dwells;
Why shake the chains ye wrought? Ye see
The steel ye tempered glances on ye

With plough and spade, and hoe and loom,
Trace your grave, and build your tomb,
And weave your winding sheet, till fair
England be your sepulchre.

MISCELLANY.

From the Dublin Weekly Herald.

Sketches of the Anti-Slavery Convention.

No. V.

NATHANIEL P. ROGERS.

N. P. Rogers is a man whom to know is to honor. He is one of that number of American abolitionists, who have given up their prospects in life and their standing in society, rather than desert the cause of the oppressed, and of those who have no comfort.

A few years ago, he was a lawyer in good practice, and of rising reputation in the town of Plymouth, State of New Hampshire; he was an active promoter of the Colonization Society, and was the chief man of the town, to whom all strangers travelling for the promotion of religious or philanthropic objects applied for countenance or support.

At length an abolition lecturer arrived at Plymouth, and was, of course, referred to N. P. Rogers, who, when informed of the subject of the intended lectures, promptly declined to interfere (as every 'sensible man' would have done under similar circumstances), expressing his horror of the abolition movement.

Of which he knew nothing, except from the lying tongue of popular rumor—and stating his adherence to the Colonization Society. The lecturer entreated him to examine the statements he could adduce, and to judge for himself. He was prevailed on to enquire, and the result was that he became an abolitionist.

The consequences were such as might have been anticipated. Some of his nearest friends became his bitter enemies; and the rest more charitably attributed the change rather to his head than his heart, and pronounced him a lunatic; for it was not thought possible that a man of talent and sound intellect could so far reject the extension of his own attendant advantages, as to advocate the demands of the 'notorious Garrison' for the immediate abolition of American slavery, unless he were either a wicked or a mad man. His clients forsook him, and amongst his associates were no longer to be found the wealthy merchants, the sleek pastors, the solemn physicians, and the crafty lawyers, nor the consequences in their pockets. His social circle henceforth confined to the poor, despised, and hated abolitionists, who, though of no esteem amongst their countrymen, are real heroes, right honorable, and the salt of the earth.

The subject of this sketch has been about a year engaged as editor of a small abolition paper entitled the Herald of Freedom, in which capacity his talents have been of eminent service to the cause of abolition. His style is peculiar and striking, racy and vigorous, and he demolishes the fallacies of his opponents with as trenchant and terrible, that he is dreaded by the time-servers, non-resistance, and men-pleasers, and all who panders to the passions and prejudices of the people. He is the friend and staunch defender of William Lloyd Garrison. It was as his companion that we first became acquainted with him, but the repeated opportunities we have enjoyed of improving our knowledge of his simplicity, devotedness, kind-heartedness and true nobility of character, have given him a hold upon our affections and respect, altogether independent of the reverence we feel for his friend.

A schism has lately taken place in the abolition ranks in America, which is little known and less understood on this side of the Atlantic. The most prominent of the parties are the non-resistance, and the non-violence. Some of them are advocates of peace principles to the extreme point of non-resistance of evil by physical force—in literal obedience to many of the gospel precepts, which they consider have been hitherto neglected, or explained away; and they refuse to take any active part in promoting or upholding human governments, which, so far as they rely upon brute force for their support, are, in their view, the very origin of the peaceful and holy principles of the gospel. All those abolitionists adhere to this party who assert the moral equality of man in all cases in which we are commanded to labor for each other's moral and religious welfare. There are many more also, who give their adhesion to the 'old organization,' as it is called, because they believe its leaders to be the true, faithful, and indomitable friends of the slave, from whom they do not feel bound to separate because of their sentiments upon subjects which have no immediate connexion with the anti-slavery cause.

The second party, or 'new organization,' consists of all those friends to the abolition of slavery who believe that political action should be exerted for its overthrow, while they disclaim the views of Garrison and his friends, and are anxious that the movement should be cleared from the reproach of all participation or sympathy with such 'wild' and 'fanatical' sentiments. Garrison has always been called a fanatic—so are the abolitionists in general. Wilberforce was called a fanatic, and so was Clarkson. Few reformers outlive their reputation for fanaticism. When the grave at length closes over them, their light breaks forth like the morning, and their brightness like the noon day.

In consequence of this dissension (which has long been smouldering) having lately assumed a decided character, it has become necessary that each party should have an official newspaper for the expression of its views. And with the promptness and energy which abolitionists have always evinced in every emergency, the new organization have published, The American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter, which in spirit and character is the most complete and the most liberal of the kind. It is the official organ of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter issued in London by the Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society there; whilst the old organization have put forth a large and beautiful sheet called The National Anti-Slavery Standard, which, for freedom of thought, fulness and heartiness of expression and variety of tone, is the most complete of the most liberal periodicals we have seen. The name of N. P. Rogers is affixed as editor, although all the numbers which have yet appeared were published since he left America. It is earnestly hoped by those friends who act with him that he may be induced to undertake this honorable, though responsible office; yet we know that if he should consent to leave his native 'Granite State,' with all his old associations, and the little paper with which his name has become identified, and should remove to New York with his large family for this purpose, the effort will be another in addition to the many efforts of a self-sacrificing disposition, by which his conduct has been hitherto so eminently signalized. We are confident that wherever his lot may be cast, and in whatever way he may be engaged, on behalf of the slave, he will act like one who has put the high vocation to which he is called.

It will naturally be enquired, how it happens that we find no notice of N. P. Rogers in the Report of the proceedings of the Convention. The answer is simple. A majority of that assembly, or at least of those who had the control of its proceedings, were thoroughly *Vice Regis*; and previously to the arrival of W. L. Garrison, and his friends, it had been decided that the ladies appointed as delegates in America should not be admitted to sit in that capacity; whilst the order of business had been regulated in such a manner, under the superintendence of the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, that those who did not consider themselves authorized to offer their credentials, or to take any part in the proceedings. In consequence of their scruples they merely appeared occasionally in the gallery as spectators; and they received but little of that attention in London, which every English abolitionist should feel both pride and pleasure in according to the ordinary motives of selfishness, vanity and ambition, by which large deliberative assemblies are commonly actuated.

Besides, we had no such opportunity of associating with many distinguished delegates as would have been in saying much about them. But we supplied the lack of other qualifications. We lost no opportunity of becoming acquainted with some

whom we felt particularly anxious to know; and it is chiefly such of these that we are now attempting to introduce to our readers.

In a number of the *New-York Morning Herald*, published since the Convention, there are frantic statements in regard to the proceedings, and particular indignation is expressed against the 'traitorous' language of the American Delegates, who, with hearts bleeding for their country's disgrace, nevertheless considered themselves bound in conscience to expose the monsters 'slavery' and 'prejudice' against color, whom *she* hugs to her bosom with such insane energy.

The writer in the *Morning Herald* has been 'infamous James G. Birney'—and calls him a 'traitor to his country.' Our Saviour was denounced by the Scribes and Pharisees as a traitor to his country, as infamous, and a friend of publicans and sinners because he denounced their favorite sins, and warned them to turn from the error of their ways. Slavery is the greatest sin of the great republic, and the people of that country—those who are earnestly here they will persevere in this Reform, until universal total abstinence shall deliver them from drunkenness, and from all other kinds of oppression under which they have groined.

Resolved, That the Temperance cause is a moral and religious enterprise—and that the great instrumentalities for promoting it, is truth applied to the consciences and hearts of the people, in regard to the traffic and use of all intoxicating liquor.

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REMOVAL.

FRANCIS COGGSWELL, A. M., M. D., (Homoeopathic Physician and Practical Surgeon.)

HAVING practiced his profession eight years, has removed from Taunton to Boston, and taken house No. 31 Front, near Eliot street.

His Excellency Gov. Morton, George Bancroft, Esq., Hon. Daniel Webster, Rev. Elias Aiken, Bradford Sumner, Esq., R. F. Wallcut, Esq., Hon. Rufus Choate, Frederick Skiff, Esq.

Several letters, for general perusal, are left at Mr. J. B. Dow's Bookstore, 362 Washington street, Sept. 25.

THE NEW-ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANAC.

FOR 1841.

Is just published, and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Depository, 25 Cornhill, at the following prices, viz:

\$30 per thousand, \$3 50 per hundred, 50 cents a dozen, 6-14 cent single.

This Almanac is filled with a great amount of original and interesting matter, from the pen of Theodore D. Weld. It is not only calculated to awaken a new and lively interest in the cause of the colored slave, but admirably adapted to make new converts to the anti-slavery cause, as most of the popular objections to immediate and unconditional emancipation are considered in the author's clear, logical and eloquent style. Let there be no delay in procuring a copy, and when it is purchased, don't throw it aside, to be used only to ascertain the time of the sun's rising and setting, but at once read it through attentively. When you have done this, you will feel like co-operating with a few friends to put a copy into every family in your respective towns.

Another correspondent writes: 'I welcomed with the first number of the Monthly Offering. I think it is just what we have needed for some time. Another rise! I received the first number of the Monthly Offering a short time since—have showed it to as many as I could, and find it meets with general approval. We think it will do more good than the publication of the year for a year.'

Says another: 'I am much pleased with the Monthly Offering, and have procured four subscribers in as many different families, who have never taken an anti-slavery periodical. I shall make exertions to procure more.'

It has been favorably noticed in several of the anti-slavery newspapers. The 'true tale,' by Mrs. Chapman, commenced in the first No. and to be completed in the second, is worth the entire subscription price of the publication for a year.

The second No. is to be delayed a few days for subscribers to come in. 'Now's the day, and now's the hour.'

Price 37 1-2 cts. per copy for the year. But to encourage its circulation, *four copies* will be sent to one address for one dollar. J. P. B. Boston, Aug. 19th.

Boarding School for Young Ladies.

AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

BY MR. AND MRS. MACK.

THE Academe of Young Ladies commences the second Monday in September, and consists of four quarters of eleven weeks each. The tuition for the first quarter is five weeks; the others one week each.

Mr. and Mrs. Mack have been engaged in teaching several years, and devote themselves to the parental education of their pupils. They have a house built especially for the accommodation of about twenty pupils, in a pleasant and healthy situation. They are assisted by the best teachers of Music, Drawing, and modern languages, and by assistant teachers who reside in the family.

TERMS.—(Due in advance) for one year, \$150. For one quarter—summer or fall, \$45—winter or spring, \$50.

Tuition, (per quarter) English or Classical branches, \$15; Instruments, Music, use of instrument, \$20; cultivation of the voice and singing, (teacher, Miss Yoxce, who boards in the family), \$5; Drawing, \$5; painting in water colors, \$15; teacher, Mr. Vattis, from England. Teacher of Italian and French, Mr. Laxa, from Italy. Miss Cessage, Assistant Principal. Miss SARGENT, Assistant Pupil.

Cambridge, March 10, 1840. D. MACK, Principal.

Dearborn's English and Classical School. THE Subscriber continues his School at No. 12, School St. All who wish for good instruction in classical and modern languages, and in the French, Italian, and Spanish, are invited to call. Transient scholars received on reasonable terms. B. B. DEARBORN. Boston, July 23, 1840.

FREE COTTON GOODS. Bleached and unbleached Muslins, 4 wide. do do Canton Flannel. Apron Checks. do do Colored Muslins. Bleached and unbleached, mixed, and lend colored Knitting Cotton. Cotton and Linen Table Dispers. Printed and Plain Grass Cloths. Wicking and Cotton Laps. Fine Linen Thread. Superior Bed Tickings, 4 wide. Cotton Pantaloons. Men's and Women's Cotton Hose. Also a full assortment of SILK, LINEN, WOOLEN, and WORSTED GOODS. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. CHARLES WISE. North West Cor. of Arch and Fifth sts. Philadelphia, 9 mo. 2.

A. S. JORDAN. Sign of the Original Gold Comb, No. 2 Milk, two doors from Washington St., Boston.

Cheap Wholesale and Retail Comb, Pocket-Book, Fancy Goods and Perfumery Store. SHELL COMBS, Lace, Wrought and plain, of the latest and most fashionable patterns and sizes. Horn Combs, of every variety; English Dressing Combs, Pocket Combs, Shell, Ivory, Horn, Metallic, and Wood; Fine Ivory Combs; Fancy Tortoise Shell Work; Pocket Books and Wallets, a large variety; Dressing Cases; Jewelry Boxes; Memorandum Books; Waste and Bank do; Sheep and Calf do; all kinds; Fancy Soap for the Toilet; Fancy Articles, of every description; Card Cases—Shell, Pearl and Ivory, 75 different patterns; Napkin Rings; Parasols; Razors and Straps; Fancy Boxes; Hand and Glass Mirrors; Pen and Pencil Cases; Silk Purse; Games and Toys; Fancy Stationery; Perfumery of all kinds; Fine Cosmetics; Hair Restorative; Church's Tooth Powder; Perfumery do. Combs and Pocket Books made to order, or repaired. Aug. 14, 1840.

TO WHIG LADIES. THE containing adapted and a new article for the present fashion, which he calls the LOG-CABIN LACE COMB. A. S. JORDAN, No. 2 Milk street. August 14.

JOHN CURTIS, Jr. Tailor. No. 6 Jan St. 3d door from Union St. Boston. CONSTANTLY on hand, a general assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Vests, Stocks, Hdkfs, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, &c. &c. N. B. Garments of every description cut and made to order, at short notice, and in the best manner. June 10.

THOMAS JENNINGS, Practical Surgeon, Dentist, 16 SUMNER ST., (at Dr. Mann's office.) FILLING, Setting, Extracting and Regulating Teeth. Teeth filled with pure gold, or the celebrated Lithodent. By the use of this valuable and recently discovered article, thousands of Teeth can be saved, which, for the want thereof, other Dentists are compelled to extract.

Mineral Teeth inserted with pivot or on gold plate, form to an entire set, in the most perfect and durable manner. Terms low and all operations warranted. Mr. J. respectfully informs his friends and the public to call and examine his practical specimens of plate work and mineral Teeth. —H-pm.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. A COLORED young man of steady habits, a good moral character, to enter a private family in the country, a few miles from Boston.

NORMAL SCHOOL AT LEXINGTON.

THE Fall Term of 15 weeks will commence on Wednesday the 9th of August.

The design of this Institution is to prepare Female teachers. Applicants can be admitted during the week of August 9th to 15th, on the following conditions: 1. Certificate of years at least 3. 2. Professed instruction in 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61.